NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1892,-TWELVE PAGES.

PITTABLE DEFEAT OF LAST YEAR'S WONDER OF THE SEA.

THE WASP WINS THE \$1,000 CUP IN THE CORINTHIAN RACE OFF NEWPORT-THE HARPOON OUTSAILS THE GLORIANA

of the sea off Sandy Hook to a fame has been youchsafed few vessels. She was a phenomenon, a wonder, and the influence type extended itself across the world. Even the new battle-ships of the American Navy have "Gleriana bows" and reflect the lustre of her victories. So rapidly has the comparatively new science of naval architecture advanced that to-day in a fair, square race off Brecton's Reef, under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York, she brought up the tail end of a Miles ahead of her, over the sunlit seas, the Wasp swept on to victory, toward the

On the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, where last year's wonder was brought for the first time into contact with the new creation of Herreshoff, the Wasp, there was no time when the relative merits of the two boats could be definitely de-To-day their relative merits were fixed once and for all. The only question which remain now are: "Where are the limitations of speed in a sailing yacht?" and "Where are the limitations of the genius of Herreshoff? There must be a limitation somewhere, and that very soon to be reached. As the Gloriana last year surpassed everything ever before built, so this year the Wasp goes as far ahead of the Gloriana. Verily, great is Bristol, and the blind Rhode Island boatbuilder hath an inspiration from the sea itself!

The fact that the Harpoon beat the Gloriana to-day was as nothing compared with the splendid sailing of the Wasp. The Harpoon was formerly the Beatrix, one of the last designs of the great Burgess, and she sailed with the Gloriana last She held her own then, but was evidently not the Gloriana's equal. This year the Bentrix is well sailed and is better set up than she was This year the Gloriana has been herribly sailed, and is not in the form which she was last year. Every one will admit this except he be a man who, in whatever part of the world he may be, turns toward the gilded dome of Boston State House to say his prayers. This will account for the Harpoon beating the Gloriana, but not for the great victory of the Wasp. It is the cause for being and the object in life of the Corinthian Yacht Club to bring matters of yachting this pearly races of the club off this port are unireceived on both sides of the water as fool and decisive. To-night the sunset blushed red as the Gloriana fermed the tail of the procesion which swept over the glittering sea to the finish at Brenton's Reef Lightship. All the champagne on board the three steam yachts which the club sent out to supervise the race could not drown the sorrow with which the worshippers of last year's idol saw the pitiable defeat of the The Wasp is mistress of the seas; "ruler of the waters and their powers," built and outsailed" is the epitaph of the Glori

The two Herreshoff "35-raters," the Dilemma and El Chico, sailed a match mee at the same time as the other yachts over one side of the triangular course. The Dilemma is a boat invented by Herreshoff last winter when he was experi pernicious practice of fin keels which has sprung in Boston and on the Clyde. Gouverneur Cartright owns the Dilemma, and sailed her today. Maitland Kersey, the agent of the White Star Line, owns El Chico, and he sailed her. Of the race between these two boats, it is enough behind the breakwater of Goat Island Bay before Mr. Kersey could read the name on the rocking lightship off Brenton's Reef. El Chico was outsailed from start to finish, and the reprehensible Dilemma had a victory so easy as to be of scarcely asy value. Fin keels and catamarans, "and sich," are not of yachting though they may play a part El Chico, by the way, is a sister ship to the Wenomah, which has been winning such victories over the English and Scottish boats on the other side, and the question naturally arises, [" If the Dilemma could so badly beat El Chico, what However, the fac would she do on the Clyde?" remains that Herreshoff threw her off in a moment of perplexity, and it will have no more lasting effect than his invention of the catamaran ..

It was the most beautiful day for a yacht race er, for that matter, for anything else that the heart of man could conceive-on land and sea the sunshine and the sweeping breezes from the south, and overhead a sky in which the fleecy clouds sailed over the historic Rhode Island shores like glistering caravans of light. All the yacht races which have been sailed this season rolled into one could not equal the race of to-day for real esoteric merit, E. D. Morgan's yacht Ituna flew the flag August Belmont, admiral of the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York. Mr. Barber's yacht Sapphire had on board the regatta committee, and Walter Luttgen's yacht Linta flew the flag of the fleet captain, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, and had on board the guests of the club. Commodore Gerry, on the flagship Electra, came out to see the race. Among the other yachts which ran out were schooners Ramona, Varuna and Agnes, and the steam yachts Golden Fleece, Judy and Millicent. A large fleet of catboats from Newport and up Narragensett Bay were out also, and a few sloop from all about the eastern coast put off and co quetted with the racers. It was thirty five minutes past noon when the Sapphire gave the signa for the yachts to start. Three minutes were allowed to cross the line. This is a compromise between the English one-gun start and the American plan, individual starts with a handicap. The course was south-southwest, with a fresheain; from that quarter and a smooth sea.

The Wasp went over first, and the Gloriana close after her. The Harpoon crossed just within the limit of the three minutes. The time of the start was as follows: Wasp, 12.35:12; Gbriana, 12:35:54; Harpoon, 12:37:42; El Chico, U2:39:55; Dilemma, 12:39:17. yachts crossed on the starboard tack. Charles Barr was sailing the Wasp, John Barr the Glorisna and all the blood of the Adamses was in Charles Adams, who held the stick of the Harpoon. The Adams boys are the descendants of two Presidents and of a great Minister to England. It is needless to say that they always sail their own boat and sail it well. It is the sailing of the Harpoon and nothing else that has brought her ahead of the Gloriana this year. The Sapphire had steamed ahead and dropped a bucy with the red cross of the Corinthian fluttering above it 8 1-3 miles to the windward, and for that mark the yachts sailed. The tide was running ebb and a current swept out of Narragansett Bay. The yachts crossed on the starboard tack. The Wasp came about first, and was quickly followed by the Harpoon. Gloriana held her tack and stood out on the ocean. The Wasp Harpoon carried small jib topsails, well the Gloriana, for some unknown reason, which doubtless John Ears or Dr. Hopkins could satisfactorily explain, did not. When finally the Glorians came about, and the yachts were all on

GLORIANA QUEEN NO MORE. gansett shores, which rugged shores were soothed and glorified by the perfect day into a land of

gansett shores, which runged shores were soothed and glorified by the perfect day into a land of beauty, the Wasp was away ahead, the Harpoon was dropping behind her and the dethroned Gloriama was dropping behind the Harpoon.

In this order they went out to the first mark, and when the shores of Block Island towered through the clear air the race was already won by the Wasp. El Chico and Dilemma turned back here, Dilemma being away ahead and holding El Chico a hopelessly beaten boat. The times of the three racing yachts at the first outer mark were as follows. Wasp. 2:23:00; Harpoon, 2:30:05; Gloriana, 2:31:95.

The second leg of the course was intended to be a reach, but the wind, hauling to the westward, it became so much of a run that the Harpoon was able to set the spinnaker and make it draw. The Wasp and Gloriana had up their big jib topsails. The turn at the second mark was as follows: Wasp, 3:22:52; Harpoon, 3:23:06; Gloriana, 3:33:640. There could not have been a more pitiable spectacle than the Gloriana strugding on the eternal sea to make a respectable showing against the decrees of progress and of fate. The time at the finish was as follows: Wasp, 4:24:01; Harpoon, 4:35:26; Gloriana, 4:38:27. That was all. A more lovely day never shone on a greater defect. After Waterloo the heavens wept and rain washed out the stains of battle. To-night the stars swing low in a dark blue summer night above the drooping sails of the dethrened Gloriana. Thus, dawns the stains of bathle. To-might the stains swing low in a dark blue summer night above the droop-ing sails of the dethrened Gloriana. Thus, dawns grow bright for battle, and night covers the ambition of men and the glory of yachts with the irrevocable word "deteat." The clapsed time of the yachts was as follows: Wasp. 3:48:49: [larpoon, 3:53 44: Gloriana, 4:92:23. The race was for a \$1,000 cup.

TO PUSH THE CANADIAN "SOO."

POLICY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

A TALK WITH MINISTER HAGGART IN REGARD TO THE CANAL TOLLS DISPUTE AND FRESI-DENT HARRISON'S PROCLAMATION.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.-The lack of definite knowledge of the character of the proclamation of President Harrison intensified yesterday the excitement in the To-day, when it was announced in the preitement was largely allayed. The forwarders a unanimous in saying that the move will ruin their me go so far as to urge that Englanduty of 20 cents on corn. The unavailability of this suggestion is evident, in view of a statement made by John Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals. when it is borne in mind that he is spoken of as th next Premier, to replace Mr. Abbott, who will probably have to resign on account of ill health. Asked as proclamation did not scare the Dominion one "We were prepared for this," he went on, "when we decided to leave the rebate system as it now stand-The pelicy of the Government will be to place the anadian shippers on the same footing as the America

"I have heard nothing of the proclamation beyo what I have seen in the press," continued the Minister I see that the President has fixed the toil at twenty cents, the same as is now placed on the We land, and that they will only remain in effect during the time that we are continuing the alleged discrimination Long before this we saw that it was to our interes-to push ahead the 'Soo' Canal so as to have a lin of navigation between the Great Lakes and our own territory. Instructions have been given out to carry on and complete the work as soon as possible Work will be carried on night and day till that is accomplished. I think that by the end of next sum mer we will have a system of navigation of our oconnecting with Lake superior, far better than Americans. We will have a lock boo feet long a 60 feet wide, which can hold a whole tow and m lockages in one-half the time that it can now done on the American side."

TO ENFORCE RETALIATION. ACTING SECRETARY SPAULDING ISSUES ORDERS TO COLLECT CANAL TOLLS.

Washington, Aug. 22.-Acting Secretary Spaulding Department has Issued a circula letter of instructions to Collectors of Customs under the act relating to tolls on Canadian vessels at th St. Mary's Falls Canal, which provides that the money shall be collected under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury. After reciting the law and the President's proclamation, he directs as

law and the President's proclamation, he directs as follows:

On the passage through the sanal at St. Mary's Falls in your district, from and after the first proxime, of any vessel with cargo, you will exact toils as provided for above. But no toils will be charged or collected as regards fielght carried to and landed at ogdensburg, or any port west of Orgensburg and south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the State of New-York through the St. Lawrence River, the great hakes and their connecting channels to the northern boundary of the State of Minnesota. The master of every vessel will be required to turnish a sworn statement, substantially in the form of a manifest, showing the date, the name of the vessel, its destination, the name of the master, and the number of tons and kind of merchandise carried. If the destination be such as to exempt the vessel from the toils, you will make entry of the fact in a book with columns, exhibiting the particulars specified in the master's statement, and also the amounts chargeable, and the amounts paid. On the next arrival of the vessel you will exact the toils, unless on or before that time and within one month from her passage through the canal, there shall be furnished to you proof of the actual delivery of the Cargo at some port or place within the limits of the United States above specified. Such proof will consist of the certificate of the collector of customs at the port of destination, showing the entry of the vessel and the landing of the merchandise there, should the prescribed evidence not be furnished within a period of one month after the passage of the canal by the vessel, you will report the facts to the department, to the end that mensures may be taken by it for the recovery of the amounts go the canal by the vessel, you will report the facts to the department, to the end that mensures may be taken by it for the recovery of the amounts say to the form of the passage of the canal by the vessel, you will report the facts to the department, to the

MINISTERS WASHEURN AND BOYD COMING

HOME.
Parls, Aug. 22.-J. P. Washburn, United State Minister to Switzerland, is at Etretat, a French town on the English Channel. He will sail from Havr

on the English Channel. He will said from Havie for New-York on September 10. It is reported that he will not return to Switzerland. San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Colonel S. H. Boyd, Min-lister Resident of the United States to Siam, arrived here on the steamer Gaelle to-day. He is on his way to his home in Missouri, having received leave of absence on account of ill-health.

ENGLISH JOURNEYMEN TAILORS LOCKED OUT. London, Aug. 22 .- For a long time there has been dispute between the journeymen tailors in England and the masters, regarding the matter of piece-work Threats of striking were made, and to-day, as a matter of protection, the employers locked out the men. The number of tailors made idle by this action is 55,000.

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND. London, Aug. 22.-Considerable auxiety prevails in eligious circles because of the work that is being carried on here by Mormon missionaries. They have been especially active in North London, and, it i said, have made many converts to their faith. pet tion was recently presented to the London County Council asking it to stop the Mormon propaganda which is carried on principally through open air meet-ings. The Council considered the petition and finally refused to stop the out-door meetings.

HAVANA CIGAR FACTORIES CLOSED. Havana, Aug. 22.-In consequence of the agtiation which is being carried on everywhere in Cuba against the new tariffs imposed by the home Government, all except three of the cigar factories in llavana were closed to-day as a protest against what the merchants and manufacturers regard as an insup-portable in portable.

AFGHAN TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE REBELS Simla, Aug. 22.-Advices from Afghanistan show that another engagement has occurred between the revolting Hazara tribesmen and a force of Afghan troops under command of the Governor of Candahar, the nors tack! standing well over to the Narra- The Ameer's army were defeated, and & is said they

are now in a critical position and surfering from scarcity of food. The tribal levies made by the Amer are not proving successful, as the so-called loyal tribesmen object to lighting against the Hazaras.

ESCAPING CONVICTS SHOT. entire lot of convicts had succeeded in releasing themselves.

Glynn was afraid to open the door to admit

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR MADE A PEER. MR. CYRIL PLOWER ALSO ELEVATED TO THE HOUSE OF LORD; SKETCHES OF

THEIR CAREERS.

peerage, Sir Lyon Playfair and Mr. Cyril Flower, member of the House of Commons for the Luton Sir Lyon Playfair was born at Meerut, Bengal, on

Chief Inspector-General of the Hospitals of Bengul He was educated at St. Andrew's and London universities, taking especial interest in chemistry. studied organic chemistry under Professor Liebig, at Glessen, and translated some of his works into English. chester. Later he was made chemist to the Maseum of Practical Geology. For his services as Special Comthe Bath and received an appointment in the Prince had charge of the appointment of the Jurors, and at the Parts Exhibition of 1878 was chairman of the English Finance Since then he has held many important posts in royal commissions which were engaged in posts in royal careful in the control of the Chemical Society of London, and in the careful of the corridor. He was elected to Parament for the universities of Edinburgh and St. An aster-General. In 1880 he was app-inted challman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker of the House in 1885 for the South Division of Leeds, and in 1886 he was made Vice-President of the Council in Mr ointments and is a member of many learn and addresses on political economy. Si first who was a Miss Margaret Eliza Oakes, and his second Miss Jean Ann Millington. In 1876 he married Miss Edith, eldest daughter of Samuel H. Russell, of Boston.

CHOLERA ON THE INCREASE IN RUSSIA EIGHT HUNDRED DEATHS IN A DAY FROM THE DISEASE AT TEMERAN-" CHOLERINE"

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.-The optimistic view of the cholera epidemic during the last few days has received a serious set-back by the official eport concerning the disease issued this morning, which shaws an increase yesterday of 381 new ca saturday's figures. The total number of new case

Teheran, Aug. 22.-Cholera continues to claim tearfully large number of victims in this city. Sant tary regulations are almost unknown here, and the fatalistic tendencies of the people make it almost im possible to combut the disease. Eight hundred per The city is estimated to have a population of 140,000.

holera in a severe form is raveging Turkestan, and that many deaths have occurred. The dispatches add that a number of cases have been reported in

Hamburg, Aug. 22.-Twenty-seven new cases of Hamburg, Aug. 22.—Twenty-seven new cases of "cholerine" were reported in this city yesterday, and to-day the number was larger. The doctors deny that the disease is A-slate cholera, but it is an understand the fact that those who die from the disease die in an extremely short time after they are attacked. Paris, Aug. 22.—The newspaper "Paris" announces that a number of parties of Hebrews on their way to America from Odessa have recently arrived in France. The paper describes these people as exceedingly dirty and without money, dwells upon the danger of an epidemic from this source, and demands that pregautionary measures be taken.

ALL ON BOARD BELIEVED TO BE LOST WREEK OF A BRITISH STEAMER NEAR ALGOA BAY-A BARK SUNK IN COLLISION.

Cape Town, Aug. 22.-The Liritish steamer Roma Algon Bay. It is feared that everybody on board of her was drowned. Four bodies have already been

bound for the Clyde, has put into Kingston, Ireland. with her bows stove. She reports that she and that the latter vessel was so badly damaged that the sank shortly after the accident occurred. The tvanhoe stood by the sinking vessel and took off all

tons. She was 333 feet long, 38 feet beam and 37 feet deep. She was owned by the British India Steam -hip Company, and her hulling port was Glasgow, at which place she was built in 1873.

EUROFEAN TROOPS SUFFER FROM HEAT. TWO HUNDRED AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS OVERCOME -ELEVEN OF THEM DEAD.

Paris, Aug. 22,-So many cases of sunstroke occurred among the troops during the marches and manoeuvres of the last few days that the Minister of War, M. de Freyclaet, has ordered an inquiry into the

Vienna, Aug. 22.- Owing to the intense heat which still prevails throughout Austria, Emfperor Francis eph has countermanded the orders for the ing of the military manocuves, which were fixed for August 29. The action of the Emperor was due to the reports that have been received from Carniola, where nanoeuvres have been held, notwithstanding the tremely hot weather. The soldiers were in heavy narching order and were compelled to take the field in the brolling sun. The result was that 200 of them were sun-truck, eleven of whom dled.

Violent thunder prevailed during the night. The heat to-day continued intense, the mercury reaching 103 degrees in the shade.

Budapest, Aug. 22.—There is no abatement in the heat that has been prevailing here for some time. Numerous cases of sunstroke continue to be reported. To-day several horses dropped dead in the streets.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS OF ENED. Berne, Aug. 22.—The International Peace Congres The opening ceremonies were presided of ande a brief but eloquent address, welcoming the represented in the Congress. There are several Amer cans among the 308 delegates in attendance. In his ppening address Dr. Ruchonnet said that the Congrewished justice to prevail between nations as between ndividuals, and that the disputes of nations should be seitled by courts of arbitration. Mrs. Belva Lockwood, an American delegate, spoke of the progress the peace idea had made among a large m f the people in the United States. She dwelt at considerable length upon the identical aims purs by the United States and Switzerland, Dr. Ruchonnet was elected President of the Con-

gress, and one vice president was chosen for ent nation. Mr. Trueblood, of Boston, Mass., thus repr EOLD WORK BY ERIGANDS IN SICILY.

Rome, Aug. 22 .- A band of well-mounted and wellarmed brigands captured Baron Spitaleri and his so near Catania, Sicily, a few days ago. Countess Giancialo who witnessed the capture, offered £2,000 The brigands, however, demanded more and menac the Countess by brandishing their polgnards. The then proceeded to ransach her house, from which they took £6,000. After the rootery they released their

PELLEGRINI WITHDRAWS HIS RESIGNATION. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 22.-Dr. Pellegrini has withdrawn his resignation of the Argentine Presidency.

ONE KILLED, THE OTHER WOUNDED AND RECAPTURED.

DESPERATE FIGHTING WITH THE GUARDS-SING SING PRISON IN AN UPROAR-INGENIOUS PLANS TO REGAIN MISUSED LIBERTY.

A carefully planned escape, which was frustrated by the guards, was attempted in Sing Sing prison early yesterday. Two prisoners cut their way out of their cell, and, after a stubborn fight one of them was shot dead and the other was

badly wounded in the left leg by guards. The convicts were both long-term men and desperate characters. They were James Welsh, who was sent to Sing Sing by Judge Fitzgerald on March 11, 1891, for a term of five years for larceny; and Charles F. Vincent, who was sentenced on September 24, 1889, to a term of sixteen years, for robbery in the first degree.

The men were cell mates and worked in the clothing department. They procured two cold chisels of a small pattern, one saw file with a wooden handle, two small flat files, which were sharpened at the ends so as to form fine drill points; the a drill, a hammer, a pair of shears and a small thick. The latter was one of the most important adjuncts of their scheme, as with it they were able to watch the movements of the guards as

The men were in cell No. 833, gallery No. 17, on the south end of the west side of the main prison. The cell was in the middle of the tier, and in such a position that while one man worked at cutting away the lock, his companion would hold the mirror, and by moving it from side to side could see the guards as they appreached the cell in time to give his working mate warning.

It took the men a week to complete the details and get together the instruments. In addition to the tools with which they were to effect their escape, they secured in some mysterious manner two suits of citizens' clothes. They also had a piece of cloth, about a yard square, in which they wrapped their tools when not working, and used as a cushion when operations were deaden the sound of hammering, and was a fair substitute for the rubber pad which forms a part of a burglar's complete outfit.

From the end of the corridor to the cell of the men is about three hundred feet, and from the chasm between the end of the corridor rail and parts of the scheme, and in overcoming it the men displayed great ingenuity. It being impossible for them to obtain a board long enough to bridge the distance, they secured a number of small pieces of plank, which they tied and nailed to gether, and thus formed a board long enough for

At 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the men began operations. They first bored through two of thick sheet-iron, which were across the side of the door; covering the mechanism of the lock. They continued to bore until the hole was sufficiently large to admit the point of the shears The point was then inserted and an irregular about eight inches square was removed This exposed the covering of the lock, which was also of sheet iron, and was removed in a similar manner. This work! interrupted as it was at frequent intervals by the approach of the guard vas slow, and it was 9 o'clock before the lock itelf was laid bare. Once the lock was exposed to view the men

ould do no more at the time, as it was too early to put the remainder of their plan into operation They cleared up all evidences of their work and waited until about 1:30 Monday morning, when the soint of the shears was once more inserted in the ock and the bar thrown back. Welsh, who was the lighter man of the two

left the cell first, carrying a small but powerful jack which had been secured to force apart the bars in the window at the end corridor. Vincent ollowed, carrying the plank. When they reached the railing of the corridor to the deep windowsill. Vincent held the end of the plank, while Welsh crossed it and placed the jack between the pars, and after screwing it tight, used a short piece of gas pipe, which had been cut to fit the noles in the jack, as a lever. A few turns sufficed spread the bars apart. Everything now seemed o favor the escape of both men. A few moments nore and Welsh would have dropped outside and ould have been followed by Vincent,

It was not to be, however, for a night guard, colomon Post, just then entered the upper end of the corridor. He at once saw the two men at the window and called to them to stop. the same time he drew his revolver and ordered Vincent to throw up his hands. Vincent did so, out Welsh, who was close to the window, put his head and shoulders through the aperture, and grasping the bars, swung his body out.

Post ran down the corridor and ordered Vincent o accompany him. Vincent pretended to do so, but suddenly sprang upon the keeper, and the men clinched. Post fired his revolver, and Vincent at the same moment, got the forelinger of Post's left hand between his teeth, and grabbed the guard's right wrist with both hands. The men struggled desperately for a few moments. fell to the floor several times, but Vincent never released his hold on the guard's wrist, and continied to chew Post's finger until it was almost off. Vincent was a powerful man, and attempted to throw the guard over the rail to the ground floor, twenty-five feet below. Several times he suc seded in forcing Post against the rail, but the mard proved to be his match in strength, and as often forced himself away from his terrible dan-

Finally Vincent obtained possession of the pistol, and letting go Post, sprang for the window. alled for help, and James McCormick and Peter Short, two other guards who were on different tiers, came to his assistance. McCormick called to Vincent to stop, but Vincent continued to crawl across the plank, and McCormick fired. The shot hid not take effect, and Vincent returned the fire with Post's revolver. Short came up at the same ime, and both keepers fired on Vincent. returned the fire as long as the cartridges in Post's revolver held out. Eighteen shots in all were exchanged, but neither of the keepers was Vincent, however, was struck twice, one in the back, causing a flesh wound, and another bullet passed through the lower lobe of the left lung, fatally wounding him.

Post took no part in the fight after the arrival of the others, as he was too badly injured to do more than crawl out of range of the revolvers. Post and McCormick went to the plank as soon as they saw that Vincent no longer used his revolver, and tried to scize the convict, but Vincent, although he was dying, managed to get me leg and one shoulder through the aperture his companion had made, and while in this position

The noise of the shooting had aroused eyery prisoner in the main prison, and they began to stamp and howl, creating an awful din. The object of the prisoners was to detract the attention of the guards from the two men who were scaping, but it served another purpose, as it alarmed the guards outside, and this, oise of the shooting, aroused Warden Brown and Head-Keeper Connaughton, and the night guard, John P. Glynn. Brown and Connaughtor slipped into their clothes and started for the building. At the door they found the night guard Concord, N. H., Aug. 22.—The first frost of this Slynn, who from the noise inside, judged that the season prevailed in this vicinity this morning.

the warden and keeper, as he feared that as soon es the door was thrown open a hundred or more of the convicts would make a dash through it. Brown and Connaughton, however, were not to daunted, and, drawing their revolvers, the Warden ordered Glynn to open the door, saying that his keepers were inside, and he was in, too. Glynn opened the door and admitted the Warden and Keeper. The door was quickly

closed, Glynn remaining on the outside. One giance convinced the Warden that the trouble was confined to at least a very few men, and he took prompt measures to secure order. As he and Connaughton moved along the corridors toward the scene of the shooting, they sternly ordered the men in the cells to remain quiet threatening at the same time to enforce their order with the revolver. It did not take long for these measures to produce the desired effect, and by the time the two had reached the end of corridor No. 17 the prison was comparatively

In the meantime Glynn, after closing the door behind the Warden, jumped over the wall and ran to a window through which, with his revolver, he could command a large part of the prison near the main entrance. As he approached the window he was surprised to see a man's body dangling from the window above. He called to him to know what he was doing, and as he did so, the man, who proved to be Walsh, dropped from the window to tile roof of a one-story exten sion used as the office of State Detective Jackson.

Walsh ran across the roof, not heeding Glynn's orders to stand, and when he reached the edge of the roof, he jumped into a flower bed and started to run. Glynn again ordered him to stop, and as he failed to do so, Glynn fired. The bullet went wide of its mark, and Walsh continued to run in a northerly direction, with Glynn soon in pur-When at the north end of the prison, Glynn fired again, and Walsh stopped, saying 1, "For God's sake non't shoot again, I am wounded." Before Glynn could reach Walsh, the latter sprang into an area way, and Glynn followed.

Another fierce struggle then took place, in which Glynn was obliged to use his club and pistol, but the bullet which Glynn fired did not take effect. The space in which the men fought was narrow and dark, and Glynn's life was in jeopardy, but he finally overcame Welsh and took him back into prison. Here another struggle took place, in which Welsh fought desperately. Warden Brown, nowever, took a hand in the affray and soon had Welsh on the floor, and the Warden's son, Elliott Brown, stood over him with a revolver, until he gave in. Welsh was then stripped and taken to the hospital, where he was examined by Prison

the hospital, where he was examined by Prison Surgeon Irvine, who found that Glynn's pistol bullet had made a wound in the convict's knee, which was not serious.

When Welsh had been secured the keepers tarned their attention to Vincent's body, which still hung between the bars. It was taken to the hospital and Coroner Sytton, of Peckskill, held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Vincent's aunt, Mrs. F. Dock, of No. 366 Ninth-ave, this city, was informed of his death, and unless she or some of his relatives claim the body it will be buried in the prison cemetery.

Charles F. Vincent was twenty-six years old, unmarrie1, and a laborer. He was born in New-York City, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison on September 24, 1889, by Judge Cowing for sixteen years for robbery in the first degree. It was his second term in the prison, and his third in jull he having served a term on Blackwell's Island. He served his term in Sing Sing under the name of John Brown.

The three keepers, Short, Post and McCormick,

of John Brown.

The three keepers, Short, Post and McCormick, were among the five who were suspended on August 14 for leaving cells in the prison unlocked. They were reinstated on August 16. Welsh has made a statement in which he details the plan of escape, but refuses to tell how the tools were procured.

A FLOOD OF WORTHLESS CHECKS,

DRAWN ON A CHICAGO BANK BY A TIRELESS SWINDLER IN THE EAST.

Chicago, Aug. 22. The bankers of Chicago to-day and carefully planned schemes of forgery attempted for some time. The name assumed by the sharper is R. J. Whipple, and his operations are conducted in Boston, Providence and New-York. The checks are far as has been discovered, are made payable to J. S. stevenson, by whom they are indorsed. From the cashed by some seaside hotel-keeper and by him are placed in the bank. They are drawn for reasonably email amounts, but follow one another in such rapid her the total sum is likely to run up into five or six figures. The checks are perfect except for a slight inaccuracy in the certificate stamp. Among the victims in the East are the Narragansett Hotel Company, Providence: a National bank of New York and the Exchange Bank of Boston. It is not known how many of the worthless checks are out, but they are pouring in upon the Atlas National Bank at a lively rate.

PROMIRETION DAY AT MOUNT GREENA.

Mount Gretna, Penn., Aug. 22 (special).-Prohibithe American Farmers' Encampin well attended. At 9 o'clock the County Executive Committee met in the Auditorium for the purpose of naking plans to nominate a candidate for but the Senatorship still remains a blank. At the morning meeting State Chairman Patton made strong appeal for the cause of Prohibition. H. Hector, a former slave, followed Mr. Patton in an interesting address. The first speaker of the afternoon was John Lloyd Thomas, of New York, execretary of the National Prohibition Committee Thomas prayed for the better and purer politics and attacked combines, trusts and monopolies. Ex-Judge Amos Briggs, of Philadelphia, candidate for supreme Judge on the Prohibition ticket, appealed especially to the women of the State to add their influence and thought to the movement. This even ing an illustrated locture was given by Dr. Henry Leffman, of Philadelphia, on "Diseases and their Prevention." To-morrow is expected to be a great day, with plenty of People's party speakers, includ-ing Senutor Kyle, of South Dakota, and George

READY FOR THE BIG CAMP-MEETING.

Ashury Park, N. J., Aug. 22 (Special),-Two thousand cople assembled early this morning in the big Audi ium to participate in the preliminary exercises of the great camp meeting that opens to morrow. At the norning service forty-three clergymen delivered brief and fervid prayers. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stekes, presi-Camp-Meeting Association, presided the evening the great structure contained 3,000 communicants, to whom 110 ministers, under the lead of Bish p John P. Newman and the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes administered the Lord's Supper.

A REGIMENT'S REUNION AT MIDDLEPORT. Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 22 (Special),-The annual t

union of the 8th Heavy Artillery took place at Middle port, this county, to-day. Over 5,000 people were present. It was the regiment commanded by Colonel Peter A. Porter, who was killed at Cold Harbor. The village was in holiday attire, and every G. A. R. post to the county was represented. The occasion included formal exercises and a firemen's parade. It was one of the largest public gatherings in the history of Niagara County.

DETECTIVES GUARD AN ARMORY Patt-burg, Penn., Aug. 22.-Colonel Norman M.

mith, of the 18th Regiment, this evening asked for detectives to guard the regiment armory, which is situated in the heart of the city. Colonel Smith says that on last Wednesday night an attack on the armory hall by some men with the probable purpose of securing the arms stored there. by stones thrown by several men who escaped. donel Smith after to eight's attack, decided to call the collector protection. Superintendent of direc O'Mara has detailed a force to patrol the ap-oaches to the armory.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LABOR CHIEFS TO CONFER

GRAND OFFICERS OF THE RAILWAY UNION WILL MEET IN BUFFALO.

ON THE DECISION OF THEIR CONFERENCE WILL DEPEND THE SPREAD OF THE STRIKE FIREMEN REACHES THE SCENE OF

THE STRIKE-MORE SWITCH-MEN AND THIRTY CAR HANDLERS GO OUT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Buffalo, Aug. 22 .- The Western New-York and

went out on strike at 4 o'clock this afternoo although they had the pay the Lehigh men had been striking for. The cause of the strike was an attempt to make them handle Central freight Thirty car handlers employed on the Lehigh trestle on the water front stopped work this

afternoon, and told the yardmaster they would not resume until the grievance of the switchmen was settled. The men were not dissatisfied with their condition. The constant pressure brought on the Lackswanna switchmen has brought them to the ragged

edge again. They refused this afternoon to handle a consignment of Lehigh Valley freight which came down the lake, although an attempt was made to deceive them by copying the bills of lading and making them out in care of the Lacks wanns instead of the Lehigh.

At midnight it is stated that it has practically been settled to hold a conference Wednesday between heads of all the railroad labor orders. This is quite likely to result in calling out of

all men in these orders. Trouble is brewing in Rochester, and Mr. Webb, third vice-president of the Central, has gone down there, and the 13th Regiment, of Brooklyn, is under orders to leave for there at once

Grand Master Sweeney's urgent request, Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Firemen! rose from a sick bed a Terre Haute, Ind., and hurried east, arriving here this morning, looking pale and worn. He was closeted for several hours with Sweeney at the Broevel. "Nothing can be done in the way of a conference," he remarked! until the arrival of the other grand officers in

"Who are those officers?" "Grand Chief Conductor E. F. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Grand Master S. E. Wilkinson, of Galesburg, Ill., of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Chief P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

Mr. Sargent said the firemen would not be ordered out alone, but would go if other railway labor unions went with them, the conductors trainmen, engineers and telegraphers

A STRUGGLE FOR SELF-PRESERVATION. "The public have a wrong impression in this matter," said he, "and the papers have been misleading them. The papers have been talking of the firemen as though they were going to go out as a separate body; that is not so; they will not go out alone."

What is the grievance of the firemen in this

"They have none that I know of. But it is now a question as to whether the railroad corpora tions or the different bodies of organized labor are to succeed. Suppose that the switchmen are defeated in this struggle-what then? In the future, whenever the firemen, engineers or any other order of railroad employes go to the railroad corporations with requests or grievances they will simply be ignored. It will be a sympathetic strike altogether-a struggle between the railroad corperanized labor. If the switare defeated at this time it is a serious blow organized labor. If they are supported and maintained by their brother organizations and carry their point it will tend to give the organizations their rights in the future. You might say it is

purely a struggle for self-preservation." " How many firemen are there in the immediate locality of Buffalo on the roads centering in Buffalo?"

"I should say Buffalo could produce in the neighborhood of 1,206.

"In the case of the firemen going out do you think the roads could get new men enough to operate their lines?" "No. I do not. Business is good, and the coun-

try is not overstocked with skilled railroad men out of jobs. "How soon will it be determined what action

will be taken?" "That I can't tell. Mr. Sweeney has sent for the executives of the various orders of railroad employes, and after a conference has been held it will be known. But let me assure you that before the firemen go out certain railroad officials will know it, and probably the public as well. Our order is well organized and we do

business in a business-like manner.'

CAME IN RESPONSE TO MR. SWEENEY'S CALL The much-sought-after labor leader is a stout, thick-set man of about forty years. He speaks steadily and distinctly, after the manner of a man who is accustomed to see his words reappear in

" Did you come in response to a request from Grand Master Sweeney or from one of your local organizations?" "I come in answer to a message received from

Mr. Sweeney, which reached me at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, requesting me to come here at once and meet him and the chief executive of the other railroad organizations in conference. What position will you take if requested to

"If I order a strike of the firemen," said the Grand Maser, slowly and emphatically, "it will be

order a strike of the firemen?"

in conjunction with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers."

"Then there will not be an isolated strike of the firemen?"

"No: you can deny that the firemen are going into this strike, except as part of a column co posed of the other railway organizations. I do not say that they will not strike, but the impression that they are to be forced to the front in this matter is absolutely incorrect."

to order a strike of the firemen in this city; or upon one or more of the roads where trouble exists, without your sanction?" "It would not. We have a clause in our constitution fixing a penalty of expulsion in the case of

"Would it be possible for the local organization

a strike without authority." "Then you wish to be quoted as saying that if a strike of firemen occurs it must of necessity be general."

" I do." "Is a statement recently made by a railroad official, that it would require several days to bring about a strike of the firemen' correct?"

"It is not. We have proceedings in such case that are honorable to our employers, and which give them an opportunity to adjust any difficulty that may exist. There is no unnecessary red tape in the matter, and if we have occasion to